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KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT.

Northampton

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Kettering

For the Year 1935.

BY

CECIL B. HOGG, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

*Delivered
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KETTERING :

H. RICHARDSON, LINDSAY STREET.

KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT.

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Kettering Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,

December, 1935.

Members :

Councillor T. Wood (Chairman).
„ C. Mayes (Chairman of the Council).
„ H. E. Brockhurst.
„ Mrs. F. E. Clarke.
„ W. Dyson.
„ Mrs. C. F. Lewin.
„ W. Martin.
„ W. H. Tansley.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE,

December, 1935.

Members :

Councillor W. Dyson (Chairman).
„ C. Mayes (Chairman of the Council).
„ H. E. Brockhurst.
„ Mrs. F. E. Clarke.
„ J. E. P. Dainty.
„ H. Hodge.
„ W. Martin.
„ A. E. Munn.
Mrs. E. Northern }
Mrs. E. E. Porter } Co-opted
Miss D. Roughton } Members.
Mrs. E. Thompson }

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

Cecil B. Hogg, M.D., Ch.B. (Aberd.), D.P.H. (Lond.) (1)

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

W. Drake Lee, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

*Ophthalmic Surgeon :

E. Harries Jones, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.).

*Orthopaedic Surgeon :

F. Wilson Stuart, M.D., Ch.M. (Aberd.).

*Physician to Ante-natal Clinic :

C. G. Skene, B.A. (Dub.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.).

Dental Surgeon :

J. P. Finnan, L.D.S. (Glasg.).

*Veterinary Surgeon :

Trevor F. Spencer, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

H. E. Deuce, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (2) (4)

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

E. T. Oates, M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (until 18th January, 1935).

F. W. Drury, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4)

C. R. Starmer, A.R.S.I. (1) (3) (4) (from 19th January, 1935)

Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :

Miss E. Ewing. (1) (5) (6) (7)

Miss H. Schofield. (1) (6) (7)

Miss H. Ryding. (1) (6) (7)

Miss G. Barrett. (1) (5) (6)

Miss R. Thomason. (1) (5) (6) (7) (until 31st January,
1935)

Miss M. Howe. (1) (5) (6) (7) (from 18th February,
1935)

Clerks :

R. F. Burns.

C. R. Starmer. (3) (until 18th January, 1935).

W. I. West.

R. Sindall (from 13th February, 1935).

*Part Time.

(1) Exchequer Grants.

(2) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.

(3) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'
Examining Board as Sanitary Inspector.

(4) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat
and Other Foods.

(5) General Hospital Trained Nurse.

(6) Certified Midwife.

(7) Health Visitor's Certificate.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Where held.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By whom held.</i>
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Child Welfare.	School Lane	Thursday 2.30 p.m.	K.U.D.C
Ante-natal Clinic	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers	Brook Street.	Tuesday 2.30 p.m.	"
Post-natal Clinic	Examination of mothers after childbirth	School Lane.	Tuesday, 2-30 p.m.	"
Minor Ailment Clinic.	Treatment of minor ailments.	School Lane.	First Monday of month 2-30 p.m.	"
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment.	Manor House.	Every week-day 9 a.m.	"
Ophthalmic Clinic.	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles.	Manor House.	Every week-day by appointment.	"
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Examination and supervision of cripples.	Manor House.	By appointment.	Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital
Remedial Exercise Clinic.	Treatment of deformities.	Manor House.	By appointment	K.U.D.C.
Cleansing Station	Treatment of scabies and cleansing of verminous cases.	Disinfecting Station.	By appointment.	"
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Examination of definite and suspected cases of tuberculosis.	Market Street.	Fridays, 10 a.m.	County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MANOR HOUSE,
KETTERING,
May, 1936.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE
KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, MRS. LEWIN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1935.

The Report has been compiled on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular, 1492. The vital statistics which are included are based on figures supplied by the Registrar-General ; these were received on the 6th May.

The birth rate has increased from 11.44 in 1934 to 13.47, and the death rate from 11.33 to 11.38. The infantile mortality rate is 41.38 which is the second lowest yet recorded, the lowest being 34.03 in 1933.

It is pleasing after the experiences of 1934 to be able to report that since 4th March, 1935, the water supply has been adequate for the need of the district. Nevertheless a careful examination of the graph in this Report in conjunction with that in the Report for 1934 is of interest.

Much useful work towards the sanitary improvement of the town has been done.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified is the lowest during the last 10 years.

The maternity and child welfare work continues to extend.

Major J. P. Haugh, the Engineer and Surveyor, has kindly supplied me with information regarding water, sewerage, street cleansing, etc., which is included in this Report.

Thanks are due to the members of the staff of the Health Department, especially Mr. H.E. Deuce, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for their loyal and efficient assistance during the year.

The great interest in health matters shown by the Public Health Committee, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Council is an encouragement to those whose duty it is to carry on the public health services of the Urban District.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Chairman, Mrs. Lewin and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CECIL B. HOGG.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live-Births :					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	417	234	183
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	18	11	7
Totals					435	245	190
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population					13.47		
Still Births :					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
...	...	...	...	...	16	12	4
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					35.48		
Deaths :					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
...	...	...	...	...	371	213	158
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population					11.38		
Deaths from puerperal causes :—							
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					...	...	2.22
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—							
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.38
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.77
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.56
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					...	...	4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					...	...	1

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1935.

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only).

	Rate per 1000 Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Violence	Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 yrs	Total Deaths under 1 yr
England and Wales ...	14.7	0.62	11.7	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.52	5.7	57
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.8	0.68	11.8	0.00	—	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.45	7.9	62
140 Smaller Towns (estd. resident populations, 25,000—50,000). ...	14.8	0.64	11.2	0.00	—	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.41	3.8	55
London ...	13.3	0.52	11.4	0.00	—	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.51	11.2	58
KETTERING ...	13.47	0.49	*11.38	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.19	0.62	2.30	41.38

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :—

The maternal mortality rates for Kettering are as follows :—

per 1,000 Live Births :
" " Total Births :
per 1,000 Live Births :
" " Total Births :

1.68
1.61
nil.
nil.

Puerperal Sepsis
Others
Total

2.42
2.32
2.30
2.22

4.10
3.93
2.30
2.22

* Corrected death rate.

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STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimated resident population	...						32,450
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1935) according							
to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,814
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£205,184
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...				£782

Social Conditions.—The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows :—

- Boot and Shoe Manufacture, which is the staple industry.
- Ready-made Clothing and Corset Manufacture.
- Ironstone Quarrying and Smelting.
- Engineering, particularly in relation to the Boot and Shoe Trade.

The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Kettering, has kindly supplied me with the following information as to the number of persons registered as unemployed or partly unemployed.

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Juveniles</i>	<i>Total</i>
December 16th, 1935	...	585	71	3	659
		8% of the total were partly employed			
March 23rd, 1936	...	479	80	2	561
		19% of the total were partly employed			

VITAL STATISTICS.

Under the County of Northampton Review Order, 1935, the Urban District of Kettering was enlarged on the 1st April, 1935, by the following additions :—

	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Population</i>
Part of Parish of Barton Seagrave	1003	475
Part of Parish of Warkton	...	440
Part of Parish of Weekley	...	173
Part of Parish of Thorpe Malsor	...	97
Part of Parish of Pytchley	...	19
Total	...	...
	1732	487

The statistics of births, deaths, and notifiable diseases, supplied by the Registrar-General are composite figures combining the records of the Urban District prior to the 1st April and the records of the altered area for the remaining part of the year.

Population.—The Registrar-General has supplied 2 population figures. The first, the estimate of the resident population for the mid-year 1935, is 32,450. The second, a modified figure for use with the composite records mentioned above, is 32,297 and the vital statistics in this report are based on it.

Births.—(a) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1935 as 435, of which 245 were males and 190 were females. This gives a live birth rate of 13.47 per 1,000 total population, compared with 11.44 in 1934 and 14.7 for England and Wales. Eighteen births were illegitimate, 11 males and 7 females.

(b) Stillbirths.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1935 was 16 of which 12 were males and 4 were females. This gives a stillbirth rate of 35.48 per 1,000 total births, and 0.49 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 371, of which 213 were males and 158 were females. Twenty-one residents died outside the area and 81 non-residents died within the area.

Taking the estimated population figure of 32,297, the crude death rate for 1935 is 11.49 but the corrected death rate, i.e., the rate which would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of the district was in the same proportion as the rest of England and Wales, is 11.38 compared with 11.7 for England and Wales.

The Registrar-General's comparability factor for the correction of the death rate of Kettering is 0.99.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

						Males	Females	Total
	All causes	...	...	...	...	213	158	371
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers...	...				—	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
9.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system					16	10	26
10.	Other tuberculous diseases	...	...			1	4	5
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
12.	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis					1	1	2
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...			19	25	44
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...			12	8	20
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	48	39	87
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...			7	5	12
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...			7	2	9
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
23.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...			1	—	1

24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	22	13	35
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Special causes (included in No. 35 above)								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths of infants under 1 year :—								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	18
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	11	6	17
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Inquests.—Twenty-five inquests were held on residents and the following verdicts recorded :—

Death from injuries accidentally received by falling in his dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from chronic lead poisoning contracted whilst at work	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from natural causes, viz., angina pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ congestion of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ congenital defect of the heart	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received whilst working	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ „ by being run over by a motor omnibus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by falling on to a poker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by falling from the top of a bay window at her dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from suffocation caused by accidentally swallowing his false teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by being dropped downstairs in his mother's dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from want of proper attention at birth	...	...	...	...	...	1
Found drowned	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shock following rupture of left lung caused by motor car in which he was riding colliding with motor lorry. Accidental death	...	...	...	...	...	1
Death from injuries accidentally received by colliding with a wall whilst driving a motor	...	...	...	...	...	1

Suicides.

By drowning herself in a soft water tank whilst temporarily insane	1
By inhaling carbon monoxide gas (domestic), there not being sufficient evidence to show the state of mind at the time	4
By inhaling carbon monoxide gas (domestic) whilst temporarily insane	2
By drowning himself in a well in his employer's garden whilst temporarily insane	1
By shooting himself with a humane slaughterer whilst temporarily insane	1
By drowning whilst temporarily of unsound mind ...	1

Deaths of Residents in Institutions.

Kettering General Hospital	59
Kettering Infirmary	44
Mental Hospital, Upton	6
General Hospital, Northampton	2
Rushden House Sanatorium	2
Leicester Royal Infirmary	1
Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton	1
Middlesex Hospital, St. Marylebone, London	2
Birmingham General Hospital	1
Great Yarmouth General Hospital	1
Pontefract General Infirmary	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General.**—This work is carried out mainly by the nurses employed by the Kettering District Nursing Association. During the year the total number of patients attended by the District Nurses was 856 and the total number of visits paid was 21,822. The work of the Association is much appreciated and the services of the nurses are in continual demand.

(b) **Infectious Diseases.**—By arrangement between the Council and the Kettering District Nursing Association District Nurses are available for the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea, pneumonia and ophthalmia neonatorum in children under 5 years of age. The payment to the Nursing Association for this work of £20 per annum plus 8d. per visit was altered on April 1st to £20 per annum irrespective of the number of visits. The reason for this change was that the majority of the families in Kettering are now members of the Nursing Association Provident Scheme. During the year the District Nurses paid 136 visits to cases of the above mentioned diseases.

Midwives.—At the end of the year 9 midwives were practising in the Urban District. Of these 8 were employed by voluntary associations.

Laboratory Facilities.—Water, milk, foodstuffs, sputa, swabs, etc., requiring laboratory examination are sent to the Clinical Research Association, London. The scheme enables morbid material to be examined free of cost to patients and their medical attendants. The following list shows the specimens submitted for examination during the year :—

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	85
Cerebro-spinal fluid	...	...	2
Sputum for Tuberculosis	...	...	5
Water—Well	...	...	7
Swimming bath	...	...	5
Milk samples	...	...	9
Blood	...	...	2
Faeces	...	...	1
Shaving brush	...	...	1
Pus from neck	...	...	1

During the year 72 samples of milk were also submitted for bacteriological examination to the County Public Health Laboratory, Northampton.

Specimens taken in connection with venereal diseases are sent to the laboratory of the Northampton General Hospital.

Legislation in Force.—The adoptive acts and bye-laws in force are those detailed in the Annual Report for 1931. No additions have been made.

Hospitals.—The hospitals mainly used by the inhabitants of the Urban District are the following :—Kettering and District General Hospital, London Road Public Assistance Hospital, Leicester Royal Infirmary, Northampton General Hospital, Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Kettering Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Rushden House Sanatorium.

KETTERING AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions. The Secretary-Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information :—

Number of In-Patients at beginning of year	...	...	86
" " admitted during year :—			
Surgical Male	...	...	429
" Female	...	...	373
Medical Male	...	...	98
" Female	...	...	118
Children	...	...	365
Maternity cases	...	...	149
Private	...	...	124
		————	1656
			1742

Number of In-Patients discharged during year :—

Cured	...	...	...	...	1240	
Relieved	...	...	...	...	263	
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	63	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	97	
					—	1663
Number of In-Patients at end of year	...	...				79
						<hr/> 1742 <hr/>

Out-Patients :—

Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...			105	
Dental	...	...	...	...	221	
Eye	...	...	...	...	413	
X-Ray	...	...	...	...	2013	
Artificial Sunlight	...	...			131	
Massage	...	...	...	...	540	
Accident Cases	...	...	...		309	
					—	3732

Number of operations performed	...	...			1100	
do. living births	...	...	...		127	
do. stillborn births	...	...	...		12	
Daily average number of patients	...	...			91.97	
Average length of stay in hospital (days)	...				20.54	
Number of Radiographs	...	...	...		3942	
do. X-Ray treatments	...	...			125	
do. Sunlight treatments	...	...			3549	
do. Massage treatments	...	...			10962	
do. Ophthalmic treatments	...	...			973	
do. Ear, Nose and Throat treatments					199	
Average cost per patient	...	...			£10	3 4½d.
Average cost per occupied bed per week					£3	10 7½d.

KETTERING JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1935.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. BOSWORTH AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report on the work carried out during the year 1935 in the hospitals under your control.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Table I. gives a summary of the cases with the district from which they were admitted. Owing to the re-arrangement of the county districts, Oxendon Rural District ceased to exist after the 31st March ; during the first quarter of the year no cases were admitted from that area.

Ten patients were carried over from the end of 1934, 90 were admitted, 88 were discharged, 3 died and 9 remained on the 31st December, giving a total of 100 cases dealt with. The average number of days in hospital for completed cases was 32 compared with 33 in 1934. The percentage mortality for completed cases was 3.2. Table II. shows the monthly admissions from the various districts.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of patients sent to the hospital as cases of scarlet fever was 61, 5 were in the hospital on the 1st January and 7 remained on the 31st December. Of the 59 cases discharged, 1 was found after observation not to have scarlet fever, the final diagnosis being otitis media and impetigo of the neck. Two children were sent to Northampton General Hospital for operative treatment, one for empyema and the other for mastoid disease. Table III. shows the age and sex of the patients. The disease was mainly of a mild type and no deaths occurred. The average number of days for all completed cases admitted as scarlet fever was 31 compared with 32 in 1934.

A child, aged 1 year, was admitted on the same day as her mother, brother and 3 sisters, who were all suffering from scarlet fever, because arrangements could not be made to look after her at home. She was said to have had an illness accompanied by a rash about 3 weeks previously ; this was considered to have been scarlet fever, nevertheless she was kept in a ward by herself and was discharged after 18 days.

Diphtheria.—Two cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year, 15 were admitted, 2 died and 1 remained on the 31st December. Table IV. gives the age and sex of the patients. Of the 16 completed cases 4 were found on observation not to have diphtheria, the final diagnosis in each being tonsillitis, 2 had nasal diphtheria, 7 suffered from faucial diphtheria, 1 had an operation

wound for osteomyelitis of the tibia infected with diphtheria bacilli, 1 had laryngeal diphtheria, and 1 had laryngeal and faucial diphtheria.

The particulars of the cases in which a fatal result ensued were:—

Female, aged 8 years, laryngeal diphtheria, admitted moribund on 3rd day of disease, died after $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in hospital ; no antitoxin before admission.

Male, aged 4 years, laryngeal and faucial diphtheria and bronchitis, admitted 4th day of disease, died after $3\frac{1}{2}$ days in hospital ; no antitoxin before admission.

The average number of days in hospital for completed cases was 43.

Erysipelas.—Three cases were in hospital at the beginning of the year. Ten patients, of whom 2 were females, aged 32 and 37 years, and 8 were males, aged 15, 19, 28, 31, 33, 38, 48 and 50 years, were admitted suffering from erysipelas. The face was affected in 11 cases and the trunk in 1 case. Eleven cases were discharged, 1 died and 1 remained in hospital on the 31st December. In the fatal case the cause of death was thrombosis of the cavernous sinus. The average number of days in hospital was 15.

Enteric Fever.—Three male patients, aged 15, 18 and 27 years, were admitted as cases of enteric fever and were discharged during the year. They were classed as typhoid fever 1, paratyphoid fever 1 and influenza 1. The average number of days in hospital was 52.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—One case, a male aged 6 years, was admitted suffering from cerebro-spinal fever and was discharged after 19 days in hospital.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The following examinations were made by the Clinical Research Association, London :—

Swabs of throat	...	...	...	45
Swabs of nose	...	...	...	30
Blood (Widal)	...	...	...	3
Faeces	...	...	...	4
Urine	...	...	...	4
Spinal fluid	...	...	...	1
Fluid from chest	...	...	...	1
Virulence test for diphtheria	...	...	...	1

Small-pox Hospital.

It was not necessary to open this hospital during the year for the reception of patients.

I desire to thank the Matron and the staff for their assistance during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bosworth and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CECIL B. HOGG, *Medical Officer.*

TABLE I.

Summary of Cases treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1935.

Complaint for which admitted.	Kettering Urban District				Kettering Rural District				Rothwell Urban District				Desboro' Urban District				Burton Latimer Urban District				Other Districts		TOTALS						
																							Cases discharged during 1935						
	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	Discharged during 1935	Died	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	Discharged during 1935	Died	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	Discharged during 1935	Died	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	Discharged during 1935	Died	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	Discharged during 1935	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	Recovered	Transferred to other institutions.	Died	Percentage case mortality	Average number of days in hospital	In hosp. Jan. 1st, 1935	Admitted during 1935	
Scarlet Fever ...	5	27	31	—	1	25	22	—	3	7	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	61	57	2	—	—	31	7	
Diphtheria ...	1	7	8	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	15	14	—	212.5	43	1	
Erysipelas ...	2	4	5	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	11	—	1	8.3	15	1	
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	52	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	19	—	
Totals ...	8	39	45	—	2	23	31	2	3	6	4	—	1	6	4	—	—	—	2	3	1	10	90	86	2	3	3.2	31	9

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, 1935.

Month	Kettering Urban District				Kettering Rural District				Rothwell Urban District	Desboro' Urban District				Burton Latimer Urban District		Other Districts	Totals				TOTAL	
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever		Cerebro-spinal Fever
January	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	6
February	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	7
March	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
April ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
May ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	9
June ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	6
July	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
August	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	5
September	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
October	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	8
November	3	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	16
December	9	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	2	4	—	—	20
Totals	27	7	4	1	25	4	3	2	7	2	1	2	1	2	3	—	61	15	10	3	1	90

TABLE III.

Age and Sex of Patients admitted as cases of Scarlet Fever during 1935.

Ages.	Kettering Urban District		Kettering Rural District		Rothwell Urban District		Desborough Urban District		Burton Latimer Urban District		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3—4	3	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
4—5	—	1	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	6	3
5—10	6	8	2	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	8	19
10—15	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
15—20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20—30	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
30 & over	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	12	15	8	17	4	3	1	1	—	—	25	36

TABLE IV.

Age and Sex of Patients admitted as cases of Diphtheria during 1935.

Ages.	Kettering Urban District		Kettering Rural District		Rothwell Urban District		Desborough Urban District		Burton Latimer Urban District		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4—5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2
5—10	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—30	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
30 & over	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals	4	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	9

Ambulance Facilities.—Details of the ambulance services were given in the 1933 Report.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.—A list of these is given on page 6. Information regarding the work carried out is given under the appropriate headings.

Kettering Clinic of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital.
 Eleven Surgeon's Clinics and 23 After-care Clinics were held.
 The following table shows the number of cases on the books and the attendances.

				Cases on Books	Ortho- paedic Clinic	Attendances After-care Clinic
Kettering school children	...	...	...	102	124	188
Kettering children under school age	...	...	...	34	48	83
Kettering adults	...	...	...	30	47	74
Adults and children from outside the Urban District	...	...	...	134	254	271
				300	473	616

Further information regarding the Kettering children is given in the Child Welfare section of this Report and in the Report upon the School Medical Service.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—After the difficult situation which arose in 1934 as a result of the serious water shortage it is gratifying to report that a full and sufficient supply has been available since the 4th March, 1935. Details of the restrictions imposed until this date are given in my Annual Report for 1934.

The value of the Harrington supply is shown on the accompanying graph which illustrates that some 117,000,000 gallons of water were obtained from this source during the early months of the year. It also demonstrates the fact that had this supply not been available, notwithstanding the rainfall being only 1.41 inches below the average at the end of September a serious situation would have again arisen.

During the latter months of the year 67,570,000 gallons of water were obtained from Harrington and the reservoirs were both overflowing in December. The rainfall during the last 4 months of the year was 1.81 inches above the normal for that season of the year.

It would appear from the graph that in order to meet the needs of an expanding district and to encourage industrial development additional storage accommodation will be required in the future. The Water Committee are giving special attention to this matter and exploring further channels with a view to improving the town's water supply.

The Wicksteed Lake Emergency Water Supply Plant has been completely dismantled, the use of that source of supply being discontinued from February 18th, 1935.

The pressure filters and chlorination plant recently installed at Cransley Pumping Station are giving excellent results, as is the small chlorination plant installed at Thorpe reservoir to deal with the Thorpe village supply.

Extensions of mains have been completed for Messrs. Allcock and Sisson's Estate, Linden Avenue, 156 houses, and Messrs. Craig's Estate, London Road, 190 houses. Similar extensions have been made to Messrs. Drury's Estate, Windmill Avenue, where considerable building developments are taking place.

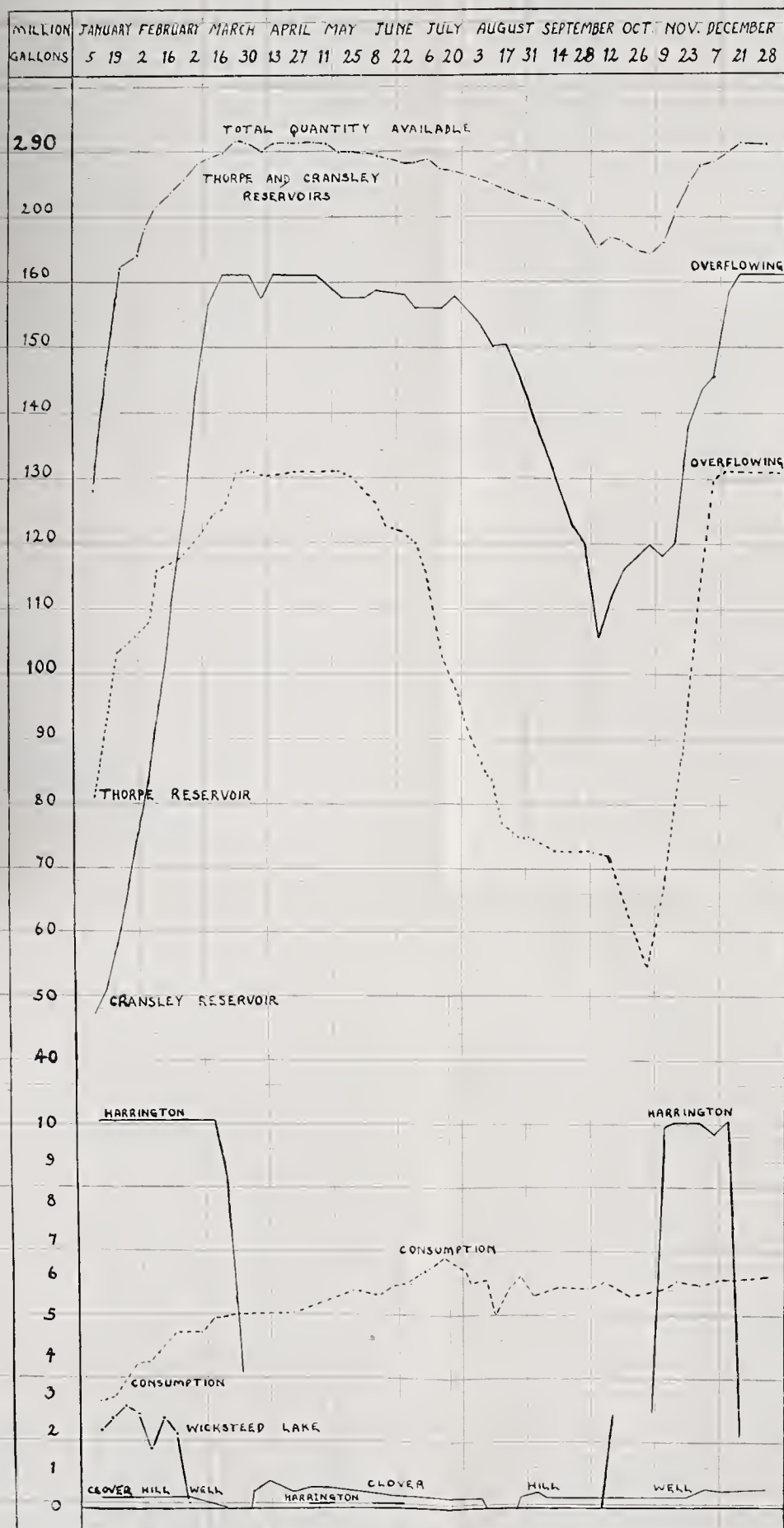
Samples of water from the town's mains were submitted regularly to the Council's Analyst throughout the year and excellent reports were received.

Two typical reports are as follows :—

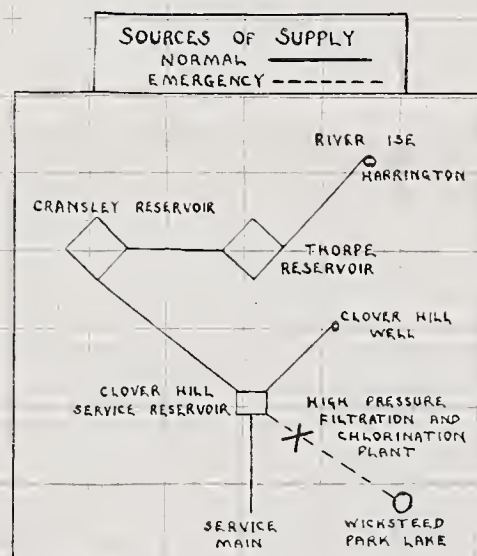
Chemical Results in parts per 100,000	15.2.35	28.10.35
	Outlet of reservoir (Clover Hill)	Main entering Town at Clover Hill
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None
Reaction pH.	Neutral 7.4	Neutral 7.4
Free carbonic acid ...	1.1.	—
Electric conductivity at 20°C.	570	470
Total Solids, 180°C.	38.0	31.5
Chlorine in chlorides	2.3	2.0
Nitrogen in nitrates ...	0.40	Nil.
„ „ nitrites	Absent	Absent
Free chlorine	0.05 p.p.m.	—
Hardness :—		
Permanent	18.0	11.5
Temporary	12.0	9.5
Total	30	21.0
Metals	Minute trace of iron— 0.008	Absent
Free ammonia	0.0152	0.0000
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0086	0.0084
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. ...	0.1150	0.1200
Bacteriological Results—		
No. of bacteria per c.c.		
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C. ...	26	1
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C.	9	1
Bacillus Coli	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.
Bacillus Welchii ...	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.	Present in — Absent in 100 c.c.
(B. Enteritidis Sporogenes)		
	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is hard in character, free from excess of saline matter and contains only a minute trace of Iron. The water is of satisfactory organic quality and a high standard of bacterial purity and is wholesome and suitable for Public Supply purposes.	This is a clear and bright water of normal colour and neutral reaction. It is hard in character, though not unduly so, entirely free from metals and of satisfactory organic quality. Bacteriologically the water is of the highest degree of purity and is pure and wholesome suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT

WATER SITUATION - 1935



RAINFALL			
	1934	1935	AVERAGE FOR LAST 72 YEARS
	INCHES	INCHES	INCHES
JANUARY	1.35	0.91	1.97
FEBRUARY	0.35	2.13	1.66
MARCH	1.30	0.71	1.68
APRIL	1.39	3.21	1.85
MAY	0.62	1.15	1.90
JUNE	0.51	3.15	1.83
JULY	1.95	0.73	2.31
AUGUST	1.20	1.36	2.44
SEPTEMBER	1.67	2.95	2.04
OCTOBER	1.08	3.15	2.53
NOVEMBER	1.99	3.88	2.23
DECEMBER	4.05	2.98	2.32
TOTAL	17.46	26.31	24.79



During the year 7 samples of water were obtained from wells supplying 17 houses. Six were submitted for chemical examination and all were adversely reported upon by the Analyst. One from a well supplying 4 houses was examined bacteriologically with a favourable result. Seventeen houses were provided with the town's water supply as a result of the adverse analyses of the well waters. In addition, 8 houses had the town's water supply voluntarily laid on. Since 1919, 656 houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Health Department.

Drainage and Sewerage.—With the exception of the relaying of the sewer in Bowling Green Avenue and the laying of a surface water drain in the same Avenue little has been done during the year in connection with the extension of the sewerage system.

Consulting Engineers have been instructed by the Council to prepare a scheme for a new Sewage Disposal Works and the laying of additional trunk sewers. By these means the needs of the recently added area of Barton Seagrave will be met.

The Council are giving attention to the question of culverting the East Brook and proposals have already been submitted to the owners concerned. It is probable that this work will be carried out during the present year.

Rivers and Streams.—No further action has been found necessary to check the pollution of the rivers and streams in the area. Particular attention has and is being given to the West Brook to minimise the risk of pollution from the Council's Sewage Disposal Works.

In order to meet the needs of the farmer of the land adjoining the sewage works arrangements have been made for a direct water supply for his use.

Closet Accommodation.—All the houses in the Urban District, with the exception of 244, are connected to the Council's sewerage system.

The methods of disposal in respect of the 244 houses are as follows :—

	Original Urban District	Newly Added Area	Total
Houses on the water carriage system connected to private sewage works	40	—	40
Houses on the water carriage system connected to septic tanks or cesspools	17	69	86
Houses with pail, earth or chemical closets, or privy	25	93	118
Total	...	...	244

Public Cleansing.—The mechanical sweeper continues to give excellent service in connection with street cleansing. The dustless horsedrawn vehicles and the electricar employed to remove house refuse are providing an efficient and up-to-date sanitary service.

In addition to the destruction of refuse by incineration disposal by controlled tipping has been continued on the Council's extended Stamford Road tip. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to acquiring further adjacent land at present subject to flooding for the same purpose.

During the year no trouble has been experienced on either of the Council's tips from rats, mice, flies or crickets.

Public Conveniences.—The ladies' and gentlemen's conveniences in the Rockingham Road Park have been completed. Plans are at present being prepared for a similar block of conveniences to be erected in Silver Street ; these will serve the heart of the shopping centre. In addition instructions have been given for the preparation of plans for sanitary conveniences for all parks and open spaces in the town.

Private Street Works.—During the year 1935 private street works have been carried out in Cowper Street, Wordsworth Road, Shelley Road, Reservoir Road, Netherfield Road and Boddington Road. Plans are at present being prepared to complete three or four remaining streets under the Private Street Works Act.

Schools.—The schools have been maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition during the year. The trough closets at St. Andrew's Junior School were replaced by 12 pedestal W.C. pans with flushing cisterns and a constant supply of water ; an extra W.C. was also erected for staff use. Only 2 schools now have trough closets and it is hoped that they will soon be removed.

The town's water supply is laid on to each school.

Information regarding the health of the elementary school children, infectious disease in schools, etc., is given in the Annual Report upon the School Medical Service. It was not necessary to close any schools on account of infectious disease.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the sanitary improvement of the town, and no less than 3,837 defects or nuisances were remedied during 1935.

Preliminary notices to execute works were served in respect of 335 houses and 27 cautionary letters were sent on the failure of the responsible persons to comply with the original intimation. As a result of this action the number of statutory notices requiring to be served was 13.

Work was executed by the Council at 9 houses in accordance with the owners' request and at 7 houses in default of the owners following the service of statutory notices under Section 17 of the

Housing Act, 1930. The necessary works were executed under contract as follows :—

7 houses were rendered fit at a cost of	£159 12 5d.
4 „ „ „ „ „	£124 16 10d.
3 „ „ „ „ „	£147 4 11½d.
2 „ „ „ „ „	£ 54 8 4d.

One certificate was issued under the Increase of Rents and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act.

Three hundred and four complaints were received, of which 31 were referred to other departments for attention.

House Inspection.—During the year 567 houses were inspected for the following reasons :—

Infectious disease...	...	...	...	50
In respect of complaints	...	...	...	248
Coming under observation	...	...	...	91
At request of builders	...	...	...	22
At request of owners	...	...	...	37
At request of doctor	...	...	...	1
Increase of Rents and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act	...	...	...	2
Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	116

Five thousand eight hundred and seventy secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and visits, etc.

Infectious diseases :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	7
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	34
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	13
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	16
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1
„ (revisits)	...	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Other infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	124
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	2287
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	...	...	...	...	383
Sulphur baths given for Scabies :—					
(a) to school children	...	...	...	...	36
(b) to other persons	...	...	...	...	27
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	273
Factories	...	...	...	...	99
Workshops and workplaces	...	...	...	...	23
Outworker's premises	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	68
Milkshops and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	89
Outdoor inspection of milk vehicles	...	...	...	...	5

Food premises :—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	99
Meat shops, stalls and vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	789
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	10
Ice cream premises and vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	99
Secondary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5870
Re alleged smoke and leather bits nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	...	...	27
Nuisances from animals	...	...	...	...	...	22
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Re Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	152
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	...	...	...	...	...	660
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	440

Smoke test was applied to drains of 100 houses and defects were revealed at 97 houses.

Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 155 occasions.

Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 66 occasions.

Notices served :—

(a) Statutory :—

(1) Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 17 of Housing Act, 1930	...	9
(2) Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were served under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930	...	9
(3) Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 36 of Public Health Act, 1875	...	4

(b) Preliminary :—

Notices to execute work or abate nuisance were served in respect of 335 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 94 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 27.

Sanitary Work carried out.

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed.

Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	...	56
Houses at which drains were repaired	...	...	...	...	...	80
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	72

Fresh air inlets fixed to drains	...	...	...	...	32
Ventilating pipes fixed to drains	...	...	...	...	34
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	15
Houses provided with town's water supply	...	...	...	...	25
Water taps provided internally in lieu of external standards	...	...	...	...	40
Tipper closets removed and washdown substituted	...	...	...	...	29
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	...	...	...	...	76
Additional W.C.'s constructed	...	...	...	...	10
Trough closets removed and replaced with pedestal W.C. pans	...	...	...	...	16
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	...	...	...	...	62
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	22
Defective bell and lip traps removed	...	...	...	...	62
Paving to yards repaired	...	...	...	...	139
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	137
Rainwater gutters and down pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	109
Houses provided with sinks	...	...	...	...	23
New sinks provided to replace those defective	...	...	...	...	69
New sink waste pipes provided or old repaired	...	...	...	...	99
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	443
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	25
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	94
New sashcords fixed	...	...	...	...	96
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	...	...	...	...	76
Walls repaired (internally)	...	...	...	...	195
Walls repaired (externally)	...	...	...	...	237
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	110
Back additions of houses demolished and rebuilt	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	232
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	35
Stoves and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	102
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	78
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	148
Obstructions removed from drains and W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	49
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	40
Under floor spaces ventilated	...	...	...	...	23
Rooms and bedding cleansed (tenant)	...	...	...	...	11
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	8
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	14
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	56
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	21
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	326
					<hr/> 3699 <hr/>

B. Factories and Workshops.

Want of cleanliness remedied	...	...	...	...	9
Want of ventilation remedied	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	—

Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	20
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	...	...	...	...	7
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	—
Outworker's premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	36

A detailed report of inspections of Factories and Workshops will be found on page 32.

C. Slaughterhouses and Food Premises.

Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	5
Yard paving or floors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Discontinued	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	9

D. Cowsheds, Dairies and Ice Cream Premises.

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Building converted into cowshed	...	...	...	...	1
Name and address affixed on vehicle	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable articles removed from dairy	...	...	...	...	1
Vehicles cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable premises discontinued	...	...	...	...	1
Covers provided to milk pails	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	15

E. Bakehouses.

Premises cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	6
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Floor cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Floor repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Roof repaired	...	...	...	...	1
New glazed sink provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	15

F. Offensive Trades, etc. (Fried Fish Shops and Bone Stores).

Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
New frying range provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	3

G. Shops Acts.

W.C. accommodation cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. pan renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2
Total					5

H. Miscellaneous.

Houses at which owner's name and address inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	14
Houses at which M.O.H.'s name and address inserted in Rent Book	...	...	...	...	24
Nuisances re animals abated	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	4
Sealed covers provided to sewer manholes	...	...	...	...	8
Insanitary urinal demolished	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1
Total					55
Grand Total					3837

Smoke Abatement.—Fourteen smoke observations were made during the year and on 3 occasions excessive emissions were noted from 2 chimneys. These were due to faulty stoking and after the manager of the premises and the stokers concerned had been interviewed improvement took place.

Thirteen visits were made to premises in consequence of 10 complaints having been received as to the burning of leather bits ; the nuisances were dealt with by informal action.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging House.—There is only one common lodging house situated within the Urban District and 4 visits were made during the year. It continues to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.—Three visits were made to tents, vans and sheds during the year. No contraventions of the Bye-laws were found.

Offensive Trades.



Trade	No. in district	No. of visits	Remarks
Leather Dresser ...	12	9	These premises are also factories under the supervision of H.M. Inspector of Factories.
Hide and Bone Stores ...	3	3	
Fried Fish Shops ...	22	12	The improvements and nuisances remedied at these premises are detailed on page 28.

Public Baths.

Number of persons using the slipper baths (exclusive of those using the vapour and combined vapour and slipper baths)	...	...	...	...	...	5748
Number of persons using the Covered Swimming Bath						41262
Number of season ticket holders for the Covered Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	153
Number of persons using the Open Air Swimming Bath						41263
Number of season ticket holders for the Open Air Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	26

The installation of a filtration and chlorination plant for the covered bath and the modernisation of the outdoor bath, which included the addition of filtration and chlorination plant, were completed during the year. The covered bath was opened on 21st May, 1935, and the outdoor bath was brought into use on the 10th July, 1935. The improvements were much appreciated by the general public, some 82,525 persons visiting the baths. Regular sessions had to be extended to meet the public demands.

In connection with the open air bath the open system of cubicles has been adopted and steel lockers have been provided for the bathers' clothing. A sun bathing terrace has been built and a small refreshment room has been made available for the convenience of bathers.

At least 3 tests were taken each day to ensure that the water was being maintained in a satisfactory condition. Samples were also taken and submitted to the Council's Analyst for bacteriological examination ; specimen reports are given below.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Date	7.8,35	7.8,35	12.11,35	12.11,35
Bath	Covered	Open-air	Covered	Open-air
No. of bathers who have used water	23,492	24,855	37,934	40,577
(I) Quantitative				
The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on gelatine plates incubated at 20°C. for 3 days, is found to be per c.c.	1,760	5,120	8	12
The average number of organisms, producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37.5°C. for 2 days, is found to be per c.c.	9	9	3	5
(II.) Qualitative.				
B. Coli in 100 c.c.	Not found	Not found	Not found	Not found
Streptococci in 30 c.c.	Not found	Not found	Not found	Not found
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes in 100 c.c.	—	Not found	—	—
	No excremental organisms are found in this sample and the water may be considered satisfactory for bathing	Excremental organisms are not found in the quantities examined and the water may be considered satisfactory for bathing purposes.	There is, on this occasion a very low bacterial content. No excrementa organisms are found in the sample and from a bacteriological point of view the water is of excellent quality for bathing.	Excremental organisms are not found and the water has a very low bacterial content. From a bacteriological point of view it is an excellent bathing water.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.—Full attention continues to be paid to the administration of this Act and 27 visits were made to infested premises. In 3 instances rat invasion was found to be due to defective drainage belonging to 7 houses, and in another instance to a defective sewer connection. The drains of 7 houses, including 4 houses outstanding from 1934, and the sewer connection have been placed in a satisfactory condition and no further evidence of rat infestation has been noted. The drains of the 4 remaining houses are at present under notice.

The Rat-catcher visited 183 premises and destroyed 537 rats in addition to those poisoned or gassed. Poison baits were laid on 34 occasions and poison gas was used on 1 occasion. Traps were used in 20 cases.

Particular attention has been paid to the allotments and hedgerows in the district and to the Northfield Depot ; in addition poison baits have been laid with satisfactory results in the sewer manholes of 84 streets in the town.

Factories and Workshops.—The following tables give an account of the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with factories, workshops and workplaces.

1.—**Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces**
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries)	99	9	Nil.
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries)	21	—	„
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' premises)	2	—	„
Total	122	9	Nil.

2.—**Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	7	9		
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—		
Overcrowding ...	—	—		
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—		
Other Nuisances ...	18	20		
Sanitary Accommodation :				
Insufficient	—	—		
Unsuitable or Defective ...	7	7		
Not separate for Sexes ...	—	—		
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	NIL	NIL
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	—	—		
Total	32	36	NIL	NIL

Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108 ... Nil

At the end of the year, the listed Factories and Workshops numbered as follows :—

Factories	170
Workshops	72
Domestic Workshops	81
Bakehouses	20
Factory Bakehouses	10
Total	<hr/> 253 <hr/>

HOUSING.

The housing shortage still remains acute and at the time of preparing this report (March, 1936) there were 570 live applications for Council houses and requests are being received daily.

On the 1st January, 1935, there were 25 cases of overcrowding and 12 new cases were discovered prior to the advent of the Housing Act, 1935. Eight of these cases were abated as the result of informal action.

As a result of the standard now in operation the outstanding cases were reviewed during December when 10 of these cases were found to be overcrowded and 2 cases are subject to review in 1936.

In December a survey of houses occupied by members of the working class or suitable for the occupation of the working class was commenced.

A staff of 6 temporary enumerators and a temporary clerk was engaged to ascertain the information required for Form "A." The measurement of houses overcrowded or suspected to be overcrowded as the result of the application of a reduction factor and the completion of Form "B" are proceeding concurrently.

Although the preliminary survey was not then complete the position on December 31st, 1935, was as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which Form "A" completed	7940
Number of houses overcrowded or suspected of being overcrowded as a result of information contained in Form "A," following the application of the reduction factor	418
Number of houses overcrowded or suspected of being overcrowded in respect of which Form "B" was completed	158
Number of houses found to be overcrowded	28
Number of uncrowded houses in respect of which Form "B" was completed	49

The erection of 36 houses on land near Brook Street under the Housing Act, 1930, was completed early in the year and these were forthwith occupied by 135 persons from dwellings subject to demolition orders. Sixteen additional houses on this site were commenced during the year and are now nearing completion.

Fourteen houses were demolished or converted into business premises as a result of formal or informal action.

Nine demolition orders were made during the year.

In December, 1930, a schedule of 136 houses, which it was considered should receive attention as being unfit for human habitation, was prepared, and to it 28 houses were added during 1933, and 3 houses in 1935, making a total of 167 houses. It was also estimated that 500 houses would be repaired under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930.

The position on the 31st December, 1935, regarding the above 167 houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Acts is summarised as follows :—

Houses rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses demolished (including conversions to business premises or added to adjoining dwelling-house or demolished through outstanding closing orders, Housing Act, 1925)	...	...	...	...	...	59
Houses unoccupied through closing orders under Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses unoccupied with demolition orders operative, Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	34
Houses occupied with demolition orders operative, Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	16
Houses occupied with demolition orders served but not operative, Housing Act, 1930...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses unoccupied with undertakings accepted not to relet	...	...	...	...	...	11
Houses occupied with undertakings accepted not to relet	...	...	...	...	...	9
Houses unoccupied, action deferred	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses occupied, under or awaiting consideration	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total						167

Persons rehoused during the years 1928—1934 :—

In Council houses erected under the Housing Act, 1924	...	...	...	...	...	194
In Council houses erected under the Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	55
In other Council property	...	...	...	...	...	6
In other premises	...	...	...	...	...	35
Persons rehoused during the year 1935 :—						
In Council houses erected under the Housing Act, 1924	...	...	...	...	...	4
In Council houses erected under the Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	...	...	135
In other premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total number of persons rehoused						435

Number of houses rendered fit under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

As a result of formal action under Section 17	...	62
As a result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice under Section 17	... ..	304
Total	... ..	366

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :—

(a) 1. By Local Authority	... ..	36
2. By other Local Authorities	... ..	Nil
3. By other bodies or persons	... ..	265
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts by the Local Authority. (Included in (a))		
1. For purpose of the 1930 Housing Act...	... ..	36
2. By other bodies or persons	... ..	Nil
3. By the Local Authority for the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of 1925	... ..	Nil

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	567
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	5870
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	116
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	3052
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	478

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	356
---	--------	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
---	--------	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By local authority in default of owners	16

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	12

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

In addition, 2 insanitary houses were converted into business premises and 1 insanitary house became unoccupied following the acceptance of undertakings from the owners not to relet for human habitation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The Veterinary Inspector's Annual Report to the Joint Committee re Dairies and Cowsheds will be found on page 40.

Eighty-nine visits to cowsheds and dairies and 5 outdoor inspections of vehicles and utensils were made during the year. Fifteen matters, including the conversion of a building into a cowshed in the newly added area, received attention as a result of these visits.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Number of retailers of certified milk	1
Number of dairymen licensed to retail Grade " A " milk	2
Number of samples of Grade " A " milk submitted for examination	2

Number of samples of Grade " A " milk on examination found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Average number of bacteria in 1 c.c. per sample (Bacillus coli not present)	...	...	...	...	...	4170
Number of dairymen licensed to pasteurise milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of samples of pasteurised milk submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of samples of pasteurised milk on examination found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	4
Average number of bacteria in 1 c.c. per sample (Bacillus coli present in 1/100 c.c. in 1 sample)	...	...	...	...	...	13160
Number of samples of sterilized milk submitted for examination and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1

Seventy-two samples of ordinary milk were submitted for examination for bacterial content with the following results :—

Bacteria present in 1 c.c.	B. Coli.	No. of samples
Under 30,000	Coli absent	14
	„ present 1/10 c.c.	10
	„ „ 1/100 c.c.	2
	„ „ 1/1000 c.c.	—
30,000— 100,000	Coli absent	17
	„ present 1/10 c.c.	3
	„ „ 1/100 c.c.	3
	„ „ 1/1000 c.c.	—
100,000— 200,000	Coli absent	3
	„ present 1/10 c.c.	4
	„ „ 1/100 c.c.	1
	„ „ 1/1000 c.c.	—
200,000— 500,000	Coli absent	3
	„ present 1/10 c.c.	3
	„ „ 1/100 c.c.	4
	„ „ 1/1000 c.c.	—
500,000— 1,000,000	Coli absent	2
	„ present 1/10 c.c.	—
	„ „ 1/100 c.c.	1
	„ „ 1/1000 c.c.	—
1,000,000 and over	Coli absent	—
	„ present 1/10 c.c.	2
	„ „ 1/100 c.c.	—
	„ „ 1/1000 c.c.	—
Total		72

Two samples were examined for tubercle bacilli with negative results.

The inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for this district submitted for biological test 3 samples of milk obtained from retailers in the area ; these were found to be negative.

An analysis of the above table indicates that 70% of the samples of ordinary milk attained a standard not lower than Grade "A" as compared with 51% in 1934, 59% in 1933 and 46% in 1932, a most satisfactory improvement.

One milk retailer was cautioned for filling a milk bottle with milk from one of the cans contained in his vehicle contrary to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year an investigation was made into the approximate quantities of milk retailed daily as graded or ordinary milk and the following statement shows the results obtained.

Grade of Milk		Daily quantity retailed in gallons	Quantity per day per head in pints
Certified	...	60	0.01494
Grade "A"	...	84	0.02092
Pasteurised	...	869	0.21640
Ordinary	...	949	0.23630
Total		1962	0.48856

Meat and Other Foods.—Full attention to the inspection of food supplies continues to be given and 3,105 visits were made to food premises during the year.

It is gratifying to note that no contravention of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, was found during the year. Fifty slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

On 11 occasions mechanically operated instruments were loaned to butchers during periods when adjustments to their own instruments were being made.

The butchers continue to loyally observe the requirements of the Meat Regulations. It was necessary to call the attention of one trader to the inadequate notice given of his intention to slaughter animals.

The number of slaughterhouses in use in the district on the 31st December, 1935, was 11 (6 Registered and 5 Licensed).

Twelve thousand, two hundred and six carcasses of home-killed animals were examined during the year, being an increase of 583 animals over the preceding year. They were as follows :—

Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1105	312	69	116	5517	5087	12,206

As the result of visits being made to premises where food is prepared or sold it was found necessary to condemn and destroy as being unfit for human food, 6 tons, 9 cwts., 2 qrs., 18 lbs. of food material. This included :—

Affected with tuberculosis :—

- 3 complete carcasses of home-killed beef.
- 2 forequarters of home-killed beef.
- 56 bovine heads.
- 20 bovine livers.

- 66 bovine lungs.
- 21 bovine mesenteric fats.
- 6 complete carcasses of home-killed pork.
- 2 forequarters of pork.
- 1 hindquarter of pork.
- 349 pigs' heads.
- 61 pigs' livers.
- 87 pigs' lungs.
- 231 pigs' mesenteric fats.

Affected with other diseases, etc. :—

- 4 complete carcasses of home-killed mutton.
- 9 complete carcasses of home-killed pork.
- 4 legs of pork.
- 1 bovine head.
- 37 bovine livers.
- 12 bovine lungs.
- 15 sheeps' livers.
- 27 pigs' livers.
- 29 pigs' lungs.

Miscellaneous :—

- 5 lbs. tinned loganberries.
- 24 lbs. tinned apricots.
- 3½ lbs. frozen livers.
- 10 chickens.
- 46 lbs. bacon.
- 33 lbs. corned beef.

It was not necessary to obtain any Magistrate's orders during the year, all the food material being voluntarily surrendered. Forty-six certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation.

The Market stalls received constant attention.

Bakehouses.—Sixty-eight visits were made to bakehouses. As a result the limewashing of 6 premises and 9 other matters received attention.

Fried Fish Shops.—Ten visits were made to fried fish shops. The premises were found to be well conducted and a new frying range was provided in one instance.

Ice Cream Premises.—Eight visits were made to ice cream premises and vehicles to ensure that the provisions of the Kettering Improvement Act were being complied with.

Food Poisoning.—No case of food poisoning was reported during the period under review.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—This is dealt with under the heading of Laboratory Facilities on page 14.

KETTERING, ETC., JOINT COMMITTEE RE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, ETC.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1935.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that, during the year ended 31st December 1935, inspections and re-inspections of premises in the occupation of registered cow-keepers have been made to the number of 410, and of dairy cows in milk to the number of 5,242, an increase as compared with the previous year of 58 premises and 932 animals.

The following is a list of the defects met with during the year set out under the several headings of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Diseased or deranged udders	...	...	...	...	61
Open tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
General cleansing required	...	...	...	...	12
Cleansing of udders...	...	...	...	...	6
Limewashing required	...	...	...	...	35
Manure accumulations	...	...	...	...	9
Approaches to sheds bad	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient natural light	...	...	...	...	10
Insufficient artificial light	...	...	...	...	1
Floors requiring repair	...	...	...	...	30
Drainage unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	5
Ventilation unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory water supply	...	...	...	...	8
Samples of milk sent for bacteriological test	...	...	...	...	36

In addition to three animals affected with "open" tuberculosis, sixteen other cows were discovered, chiefly during routine dairy inspection, and were dealt with and slaughtered under the provision of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Of these, eight were affected with tuberculosis of the udder and eight with chronic cough and other definite symptoms of the disease.

The whole of the diseased or deranged udders, sixty-one in number, excepting those infected with tuberculosis, were due to acute or chronic mastitis, injuries, wounds or eruptions and owners were invariably warned against the sale of milk from these cases, pending recovery.

The total number of owners showing consistent neglect of clean methods is about the same as last year, viz. :—12 cases against 11, but in addition to these there are others who need repeated warning with regard to cleansing of udders, flanks, quarters, etc., and who are difficult to keep up to a reasonable standard as regards daily flushing of floors, drain channels, etc.

Some years ago a card of instructions and advice for hanging up in the cowsheds was issued by the Joint Committee, which I think might be repeated with advantage. Excuses for the non-observance

of definite elementary principles in regard to clean methods are many and various on the part of the comparatively few delinquents, but few have any foundation seeing that the vast majority maintain a completely satisfactory standard.

The practice carried out by the sanitary officials of submitting milk samples for bacterial content has been continued on a somewhat larger scale, which however, is still comparatively small in proportion to the amount consumed. For example, during 1935, seventy-two samples were taken in the Kettering Urban District of which 70% attained Grade A standard. This is so far satisfactory, but a much larger number of samples must be examined to avoid the risk of a false sense of security.

Within the area of the Joint Committee there are upwards of 150 owners with over 1,800 cows contributing to the public milk supply so that there is ample room for an extension of the bacterial counter-check which, apart from other advantages, enables one to produce independent confirmatory evidence of unclean methods which is of great value in convincing an obdurate producer as to the error of his ways.

At present there are 25 herds, or approximately 16% of the total, producing Grade A milk within the area of the Joint Committee.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) TREVOR F. SPENCER, M.R.C.V.S.

March, 1936.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)

During the year 1935.

The following table gives the number and age groups of the cases notified :—

Disease.	All Ages 1934	All Ages 1935	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox ...	nil.	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	42	39	—	—	1	5	3	21	6	—	2	1	—	—	26	—
Diphtheria ...	35	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid) ...	nil.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	36	35	—	1	—	—	2	5	2	3	3	9	7	3	—	19
Erysipelas ...	31	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	7	1	5	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	nil.	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria (con- tracted abroad)	1	nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	161	103	4	1	1	5	5	29	8	5	9	17	15	4	36	23

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1935.

Disease.	Totals.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.
Scarlet Fever	39	8	10	15	2	4
Diphtheria	4	2	1	1	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid & Paratyphoid)	1	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pneumonia	35	8	6	19	2	—
Erysipelas	16	3	7	1	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	2	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	103	21	30	39	6	7

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred in the Urban District during the year.

Vaccination.—The following information is supplied by the Vaccination Officer :—

Births	494
Successful vaccinations	25
Insusceptible vaccinations	—
Left the district	6
Died	16
Postponed	—
Exemptions	379
Outstanding	68
Vaccination certificates actually received	37
Exemption certificates actually received	423
Too young to be dealt with yet	50
Dead—notifications actually received	17

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty-nine cases were notified, a decrease of 3 compared with 1934. Twenty-six or 66% were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Four cases occurred at 1 house and 2 cases at each of 2 houses.

The monthly incidence was :—

January	...	...	...	...	2
February	...	...	...	...	2
March	...	...	...	...	4
April	...	...	...	...	—
May	...	...	...	...	2
June	...	...	...	...	3
July	...	...	...	...	1
August	...	...	...	...	1
September	...	...	...	...	4
October	...	...	...	...	3
November	...	...	...	...	5
December	...	...	...	...	12
					—
					39
					—

Diphtheria.—Only 4 cases were notified compared to 35 in the previous year. Two occurred in February, 1 in July and 1 in August. All were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Enteric Fever.—One case of Typhoid Fever was notified ; the patient was infected abroad.

Pneumonia.—Thirty-five cases were notified compared to 36 in 1934. Nineteen deaths were attributed to Pneumonia (all forms), the figure for the previous year being 25.

Erysipelas.—Sixteen cases were notified compared to 31 in 1934. Two were patients, non-residents of Kettering, in the Kettering and District General Hospital. One death occurred.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Two cases were notified ; both patients recovered.

Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough, Mumps, Measles and German Measles.—These diseases are not notifiable but information obtained through the School Medical Department showed that amongst school children there were 208 cases of chicken-pox, 172 cases of whooping cough, 32 cases of mumps, 56 cases of measles and 1 case of german measles. Four deaths were attributed to whooping cough.

Influenza.—A few cases of influenza occurred during the winter months. Six deaths were due to this disease.

Anthrax.—One case of anthrax occurred. The patient was a resident in the Urban District employed in a tannery in another area. H.M. Inspector of Factories was immediately informed.

Infective Jaundice.—One case of this disease, in which death took place, came to notice. Investigation pointed to the illness probably having been contracted in another district.

Tuberculosis.—Twenty-four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1935. In 1934 the figures were 37 and 6 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as, pulmonary—26, non-pulmonary—5. These figures differ slightly from the locally compiled ones which are shown in the following table. In 1934 the figures were 18 and 4 respectively. In cases of tuberculosis disinfection of the home is carried out after death or removal of the patient to sanatorium.

New Cases and Mortality during 1935.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
5 to 10 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
10 to 15 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
20 to 25 ...	1	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
25 to 35 ...	4	3	—	1	5	4	1	—
35 to 45 ...	2	1	—	—	2	3	—	—
45 to 55 ...	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
55 to 65 ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 & over ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
T otals ...	11	13	2	3	17	11	2	2

Form C (Patients admitted to Sanatoria)	...	...	...	15
Form D (Patients discharged from Sanatoria)...	...	...	...	27

Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were apparently not notified prior to death. The ages of the persons were, pulmonary—females, 6 years and 15 years, non-pulmonary—female, 1 year, males, 4 years and 28 years. Investigations as to the reasons for any omissions of notification are made and the information obtained is forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Occupations of certain of the new cases are :—

Boot and Shoe workers	...	...	7
Housewife	...	...	4
Dressmaker	...	...	1
Engineer	...	...	1
Decorator	...	...	1
Steam presser	...	...	1
Commercial traveller	...	...	1
Glass worker	...	...	1
Bus driver	...	...	1
School child	...	...	2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations, there being no persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract engaged in the milk trade within the area.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—No action was necessary under this section.

Venereal Diseases.—The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority dealing with these diseases in the Urban District and the nearest treatment centre is at Northampton General Hospital.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—Two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air during the year, and 383 articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

Sixty-three baths were given to persons affected with scabies ; this figure includes 36 baths given to school children.

One hundred and twenty-four rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	32
Diphtheria	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	7
Tuberculosis	...	...	29
Cancer	...	...	27
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	...	...	1
Anthrax	...	...	1
Other diseases	...	...	21

In addition the whole of the Elementary Schools were disinfected by spraying during each of the principal vacations and individual classrooms at other times.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Supervision.—The Ante-natal Clinic was held once weekly at the School Lane Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the Post-natal Clinic once monthly in the same premises.

At the Ante-natal Clinic 210 women made 858 attendances compared to 150 women making 630 attendances in 1934. If patients from the Urban District only are considered 164 women made 715 attendances compared to 123 women making 522 attendances in 1934. For cases completed in 1935 the average number of attendances per case was 5.21. As will be seen from the table below 29 women were sent by midwives ; this is an advance on the previous year when only 5 patients reached the clinic from this source. The number of expectant mothers coming on their own initiative was again high, 49. It is worthy of mention that 21 of the patients who came during 1935 had attended the clinic during a previous pregnancy.

Eighty or 57.97% of 138 patients who attended the Ante-natal Clinic and were confined during the year came to the Post-natal Clinic ; in 1934 the figure was 72 or 67.28% of 107.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out :—

Ante-natal Clinic :—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	50
Expectant mothers :—						
First attendance in 1934,						
Cases from Urban District	...	...	...	...	...	29
County Council cases	...	...	...	...	...	6
First attended in 1935,						
Cases from Urban District	...	...	...	...	...	135
County Council cases	...	...	...	...	...	40
Total attending	...	...	...	...	...	210
Re-attendances in 1935,						
Cases from Urban District	...	...	...	...	...	580
County Council cases	...	...	...	...	...	103
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	858
Average attendance at each session	...	...	...	...	...	17.16
Cases sent by doctors	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ midwives	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ „ health visitors...	...	...	...	...	...	57
„ „ „ another patient	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ others	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ came on own initiative	...	...	...	...	...	49
Primigravidae examined	...	...	...	...	...	90
Multigravidae examined	...	...	...	...	...	85
Normal labours	...	...	...	...	...	124
Abnormal labours	...	...	...	...	...	14
Undelivered at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	61
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	4

Not pregnant	...	...	...	...	...	3
Left town	...	...	...	...	...	4

Post-natal Clinic :—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	11
First attendance in 1934,						
Cases from Urban District			...	...		—
County Council cases	...	...	...	...		—
First attendance in 1935,						
Cases from Urban District			...	...		69
County Council cases	...	...	...	...		11
Total attending	...	...	...	...		80
Re-attendances in 1935,						
Cases from Urban District			...	...		10
County Council cases	...	...	...	...		3
Total attendances	...	...	...	...		93
Visits of midwives	...	...	...	...		7
„ relatives and friends			...	...		326
Pathological specimens sent for examination						23
Patients sent for X-ray examination				...		9
„ „ dental treatment			...	...		43
„ referred to private doctor			...	...		22
Letters to private doctors, district nurses						
or hospitals	...	...	...	...		53
Patients referred to Consultant			...	...		3

Of the 138 confinements 74 took place in the Maternity Ward of the Kettering and District General Hospital, 8 at the Public Assistance Institution, 1 at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, 2 at the Northampton General Hospital, 1 at St. Saviour's Home Northampton, and 52 at home.

Further information is given in the following report which Dr. C. G. Skene, Medical Officer in charge of the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics has kindly supplied.

“ Ante-natal Clinic.—The number of mothers coming to the Ante-natal Clinic has increased during the past year so that the average number seen at each session was 17.16. This means that at some clinics there have been over 20. As each woman is examined each time she attends and such examination cannot be hurried it is obvious that some of the mothers have a long time to wait. It would be a great advantage if during that time a Health Visitor could give them talks on personal hygiene, clothing, diet, breast feeding, etc., and could also supervise the making of baby clothes.

It is satisfactory to note that now many mothers come on their own initiative and during the past year 21 of the mothers were coming for the second time.

Medical Report on abnormal cases,

Pelvic abnormalities,

Generally contracted pelvis—delivered by Caesarean section, both mother and child did well.

Generally contracted pelvis—mother tuberculous, being treated by artificial pneumothorax, had had 3 abortions and 1 miscarriage at 8 months, delivered by Caesarean section, both mother and child did well, baby breast fed.

Oblique pelvis, due to tuberculous hip, not yet delivered, to have Caesarean section.

Slight generally contracted pelvis, delivered by induction at 8 months.

Slight scoliosis, pelvis apparently normal, normal delivery.

Abnormal position of foetus.

Breech—7 cases, 5 successfully delivered as breech, 1 stillborn (this case was not seen at the Clinic after 4th month of pregnancy), 1 turned at 7½ months and delivered as vertex, 1 not yet delivered.

Occipito-posterior positions—4 cases. In each case rotated at 7th month and delivered as an occipito-anterior position.

Transverse—1 case, turned to vertex.

Multiple pregnancies.

Two cases of twins. In 1 case both babies successfully delivered, in the other 1 macerated foetus, 1 stillborn child.

Abnormal conditions of vagina and uterus,

Prolapse uteri—2 cases. Both had normal confinements and were recommended to have remedial exercises after.

Leucorrhoea—7 cases. Treated and cured during pregnancy, pathological tests taken in each case.

Gonorrhoea—3 cases. Cured; 1 cured during pregnancy, normal delivery, 1 treated and delivered at Leicester Royal Infirmary, 1 treated and delivered at Northampton General Hospital.

Salpingitis—1 case, slight, normal delivery.

Marginal placenta praevia—1 case, safely delivered.

Toxaemias of pregnancy.

Nausea and vomiting—The majority of the cases had little or no vomiting. There were however 18 cases who were affected in greater degree. Of these 16 responded very quickly to treatment and in only 2 was the vomiting persistent and they improved considerably.

Glycosuria—4 cases, cleared up on suitable diet.

Albuminuria—7 cases ; 2 slight, improved on suitable diet, 5 more severe were referred to their private doctors or sent into hospital. In every case a rise of blood pressure accompanied or preceded the albuminuria. There were no cases of eclampsia.

Anaemia—6 cases, 4 slight and 2 severe which were referred to their private doctors.

Other disorders associated with pregnancy.

Varicose veins—7 cases of which 1 was severe. 2 cases of varicose veins of vulva.

Haemorrhoids—4 cases.

Phlebitis—no cases seen. Two patients had phlebitis in a previous pregnancy.

Other disorders.

Heart affections—4 cases of valvular diseases, all successfully delivered with the heart apparently unaffected.

Neurasthenia—2 cases, 1 improved and the other was cured during pregnancy.

Gastric Ulcer—2 cases, diagnosed before pregnancy, improvement took place during pregnancy and continued after confinement.

Pseudocyesis—2 cases, 1 said to be 8 months pregnant and booked for confinement in hospital.

Interpartum haemorrhage—1 case, death occurred, due to anaemia, only attended clinic twice.

Stillbirths—6 cases, causes were prolapse of cord, cord round neck of baby, albuminuria, breech (mother only attended clinic once at 4th month of pregnancy), unknown, twins (1 macerated foetus, 1 stillborn child).

Premature births—3, causes unknown, 1 baby died.

Post-natal Clinic.—Eighty-one cases were seen. Of these 80% were normal in every way. If all the women who attended the Ante-natal Clinic had come to the Post-natal Clinic at least once it is probable that the percentage would have been higher. Nevertheless much importance is attached to the Post-natal Clinic for the prevention of gynaecological disorders and the unnecessary weaning of infants.

Breast conditions.—Of the mothers seen 18.5% had weaned their babies before coming to the clinic. In 2 or 3 of these cases the weaning was unavoidable and had been done on the advice of their doctor, but the majority had weaned their children through ignorance. In 2 cases the breast milk was restored after partial weaning. In 1 or 2 of the cases in spite of breast abscess the mother was able to continue feeding the baby after treatment.

Gynaecological conditions,

Procedentia—1 case severe, operation advised, 3 cases slight, remedial exercises advised.

Retroversion—1 case, uterus put in position.

Perineum—A number of cases were seen who had had the perineum repaired after delivery and in each the healing was perfect and no further treatment necessary.

Leucorrhoea—2 cases.

Haemorrhoids—3 cases, referred to their own doctors.

Anaemia—5 cases, referred to their own doctors.

Cystitis—1 case, referred to her own doctor.

Abortion—1 case, advice given regarding future pregnancies.

One patient had had an operation for appendicitis in 1931 and another operation in 1934 when her right kidney was removed. During pregnancy she had albuminuria and her baby was stillborn. She was advised to visit the Contraceptive Clinic at Northampton."

Maternal Mortality.—There was 1 death associated with childbirth in women resident in the Urban District. The registered cause of death was—haemorrhage, placenta praevia, pregnancy. A report was sent to the Ministry of Health. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 registered births during the last 5 years was :—

1931	...	...	...	...	Nil
1932	...	...	...	...	9.73
1933	...	...	...	...	5.07
1934	...	...	...	...	Nil
1935	...	...	...	...	2.22

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. All of these patients were treated in the Kettering and District General Hospital where an isolation ward for such cases is available.

Maternity Ward.—The arrangements between the Kettering Urban District Council and the Board of Management of the Kettering and District General Hospital whereby 4 beds are retained in that institution for the reception of maternity cases coming under the scheme of the Council remain the same. The following table gives particulars of all the cases admitted from the Urban District during 1935.

Number of cases admitted during the year	...	86
Average duration of stay in days	... ..	12.7
Number of cases delivered by :—		
(a) midwives	... ..	59
(b) doctors	... ..	27
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	...	27
Number of cases notified as :—		
(a) puerperal fever	... ..	Nil
(b) puerperal pyrexia	... ..	3
Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	...	Nil
Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum	...	Nil
Number of infants not entirely breast fed	...	5

Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	1
Number of foetal deaths	...	...	...	4
(a) stillborn	...	...	...	4
(b) within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	2

Of the 75 patients admitted under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council 42 had normal confinements and 33 abnormal. There were 71 children born alive and 4 stillborn.

Fifty-four of the mothers received ante-natal supervision at the Ante-natal Clinic, 17 obtained similar attention privately, and of the remaining 4 there is no record of any medical examination or advice during pregnancy. There were 6 emergency cases, all of which received ante-natal supervision privately.

When accommodation is not available in the Maternity Ward of the Kettering and District General Hospital arrangements are made for the admission to the London Road Institution of necessitous cases whose homes are unsuitable for a confinement.

Consultant Obstetrician.—During the year no applications for the services of a Consultant Obstetrician were received. Probably this was due to the fact that the medical practitioners in the town were aware that the position was vacant. At the time of writing the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Robert Watson, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., M.C.O.G.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.—Unmarried mothers are admitted to the Maternity Ward of the Kettering and District General Hospital under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Council on the same conditions as married women. Provision is also made for these cases at the Public Assistance Institution, London Road. The Kettering and District Moral Welfare Association carries out good work on behalf of unmarried mothers and arranges for admissions to St. Saviour's Home, Northampton, when the length of stay is usually some weeks. Close co-operation is maintained between the Moral Welfare Worker of the Association and the staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Notification of Births.—The following table shows the number of live births notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Notified by	Wards.										Totals		G. Ttls
	North		South		East		West		Central				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Doctors ...	26	15	17	19	50	37	9	6	9	11	111	88	199
Midwives ...	19	14	25	12	52	42	16	16	15	6	127	90	217
Registrar ...	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	6
TOTALS ...	46	29	43	32	103	80	25	23	24	17	241	181	422
	75		75		183		48		41		422		

In addition to these figures 72 children were born whose parents were not ordinarily resident in the Urban District.

In order to make certain that no births are missed the notifications are checked with the returns of the Registrar. The majority of the cases are visited by a Health Visitor immediately after the doctor or midwife has ceased attendance.

Stillbirths.—Sixteen stillbirths were registered. This gives a proportion of 1 stillborn child to 27.19 living children. The stillbirth rate was 3.68% of the registered live births ; in 1934 it was 3.8%. The stillbirth rate was 35.48 per 1,000 total births. In 4 of the cases the mother is known to have received ante-natal supervision.

Infantile Mortality.—Eighteen deaths of infants under 1 year occurred. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 41.38 per 1,000 live births. The figures for Kettering and for England and Wales during the last 5 years were :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Kettering Urban District ...	80.26	48.45	34.03	60.77	41.38
England and Wales ...	66	66	64	59	57

The following table gives the age and the cause of death of the 1935 cases. One of the children was born and also died outside the district.

Number	Age	Cause of Death
1	2 hours	... Congenital defect of heart
1	3 hours	... Prematurity. Placenta praevia.
1	5 hours	... Congenital heart disease. Prematurity.
1	6 hours	... Asphyxia neonatorum.
4	15 hours	... Prematurity.
	1 day	
	2 days	
1	2 days	... Congestion of lungs (probably inflammation of). Asthenia following twin birth.
1	1 day	
1	4 days	... Collapse of lung.
1	5 days	... Congenital atelectasis.
1	1 month	... Death from injuries accidentally received by being dropped downstairs in his mother's dwelling-house.
1	2 months	... Broncho-pneumonia. Whooping cough.
1	2 months	... Pyloric stenosis
1	5 months	... Asphyxia. Whooping Cough.
1	10 months	... Dehydration. Acute Gastro-enteritis.
1	10 months	... Marasmus.
1	Unknown	Death from want of proper attention at birth.

Eleven or 61% of the deaths occurred in the first week of life, the same number and percentage in the first month, and 6 or 60% in the period from the second to the twelfth month. In these calculations the death of the child whose age was unknown has not been counted. One of the mothers of the children who died is known to have received ante-natal supervision, and 1 of the infants who died attended one of the Child Welfare Centres.

The infantile mortality in the different wards during the last 5 years is given below.

Infantile Mortality in Wards.

Ward.		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	Average 1931—1935
North	...	4	4	4	2	4	3.6
South	...	6	3	2	4	4	3.8
East	...	13	7	1	6	7	6.8
West	...	5	2	3	4	2	3.2
Central	...	9	3	3	6	1	4.4
Total	...	37	19	13	22	18	21.8

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Notified	Treated		Vision unim- paired	Vision im- paired	Total blind- ness	Death
		At Home	At Hos- pital				
Cases	...	3	1	2	3	—	—

The Pre-school Child.—The causes of death in 6 children of 1—5 years of age were as follows :—

No.	Age	Cause of Death	
1	12 months	...	Tuberculous meningitis.
1	15 months	...	Lobar pneumonia. Whooping Cough.
1	2 years	...	Tuberculous meningitis. Tuberculous enteritis.
1	4 years	...	Convulsions. Tuberculous meningitis.
1	4 years	...	Death from injuries accidentally received by falling on to a poker.
1	4 years	...	Gastro-enteritis.

The following table gives a comparison of the deaths in the groups under 1 year, from 1—5 years and over 5 years.

Year	Popu- lation	Regis- tered births	Deaths under 1 yr.	% of total deaths	Deaths 1—5 years	% of total deaths	Deaths over 5 years	% of total deaths	Total deaths
1931	31,340	461	37	10.91	4	1.18	298	87.90	339
1932	31,360	392	19	5.79	6	1.82	303	92.37	328
1933	31,400	382	13	3.60	3	0.83	345	95.57	361
1934	31,630	362	22	6.08	11	3.04	329	90.88	362
1935	32,450	435	18	4.85	6	1.62	347	93.53	371

Home Nursing.—Information regarding this is given under the General Provision of Health Services.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—The following table shows the number of families which were in receipt of assistance under this Order during 1935.

	Cases on 1st January 1935	New cases during 1935	Cases dis- continued	Cases on 31st Dec. 1935
Milk free	26	25	17	34
Milk at half cost ...	3	2	1	4

Six thousand and eight hundred pints of wet milk were supplied at a cost to the Council of £87-11-0. One thousand, four hundred and nineteen and a half pounds of dried milk were supplied at a cost to the Council of £102-14-3. The figures for 1934 were 7,341½ pints of wet milk at a cost of £92-11-1½, and 1,082 pounds of dried milk at a cost of £79-17-4.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—As in previous years two child welfare sessions were held weekly, one at Brook Street and one at School Lane.

Of the 422 children born alive to parents resident in Kettering 62.79% attended the Centres ; in 1933 and 1934 the figures were 60.05% of 368 live births and 59.24% of 368 live births respectively. The following table shows the attendances for 1935 and enables a comparison with the previous year to be made.

	Brook Street		School Lane		Totals	
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
Number of sessions	45	46	45	45	90	91
Children :—						
New cases under 1 year ...	110	92	155	126	265	218
Re-attendances	2278	2446	2755	2456	5033	4902
New cases over 1 year ...	3	7	13	9	16	16
Re-attendances	2319	2023	2324	2405	4643	4428
Total attendances of children	4710	4568	5247	4996	9957	9564
Average attendance of children per session	105	99	117	111	111	105
Expectant mothers :—						
New cases	36	41	28	22	64	63
Re-attendances	145	145	66	81	211	226
Total attendances of expectant mothers	181	186	94	103	275	289
Mothers with babies	3935	3872	4684	4478	8619	8350
Visitors	558	477	383	385	941	862
Total attendances	9384	9103	10408	9962	19792	19065
Average total attendance per session	209	198	231	221	220	210

During 1935 there were 265 new cases under 1 year and 16 new cases over 1 year. Compared with 1934 this shows an increase of 47 in the first group and in the second group the figures remain the same. The re-attendances of infants under 1 year increased by 131 and of children over 1 year by 215. The number of sessions was 90, compared to 91 in the previous year, and the total number of attendances of children was greater by 393. The average attendance of children per session was 105 at Brook Street compared to 99 in 1934, and 117 at School Lane compared to 111 in 1934. The number of expectant mothers who visited the centres was 64 compared to 63 in the previous year, and the attendances were 275 or 14 less than in 1934. The Medical Officer held 1,222 consultations. Visitors numbered 941, or 79 more than in 1934. The total of all attendances (excluding workers) during the year was 19,792, an increase of 727 over the figures for 1934. The average total attendance per session (excluding workers) was 220 compared to 210 in 1934.

Consideration has been given to the question of extending the child welfare work by the holding of extra sessions but at the time of writing no definite decision had been arrived at.

The Work of the Health Visitors :—

Home visiting.

Visits to expectant mothers :—

Number of first visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	127
do. re-visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	509
do. ineffective visits ...	...	...	...	...	65

Visits to infants under 1 year :—

Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	355
do. re-visits	...	...	...	...	2705
do. ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	576

Visits to children 1—5 years :

Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	25
do. re-visits	...	...	...	...	5152
do. ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	524

Number of visits to cases of :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	—
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	13
Number of visits re Milk (Mothers and Children) Order					54
Number of miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	34
Total visits 1935	...	...	...	...	10141
Total visits 1934	...	...	...	...	10983

Attendances at clinic sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	184
Ante-natal Clinics	...	...	50
Post-natal Clinics	...	...	11
Total attendances 1935	...	...	245
Number of lectures and demonstrations	...	...	43

Compared to the previous year the total number of home visits was less by 842. The visits to expectant mothers decreased by 24 ; the visits to infants under 1 year decreased by 591, those to children over 1 year decreased by 235, while miscellaneous visits increased by 9 and those re Milk (Mothers and Children) Order increased by 8. The decrease in visits was due to an interval between the leaving of one Health Visitor and the filling of the vacant post, to absences of staff on account of illness and to the increased number of children brought to the Centres.

The visits to children 1—5 years of age are given below in age groups.

<i>Visits to children</i>	<i>First visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Ineffective visits</i>
1—2 years	13	1829	250
2—3 years	5	1530	122
3—4 years	7	1095	78
4—5 years	—	698	74

The number of ineffective visits was 1,165 which is 11.49% of the total of 10,141 ; in 1934 the corresponding figure was 15.15% of 10,983.

The number of attendances at clinic sessions by the Health Visitors was less by 5, and the lectures and demonstrations given by them increased by 4.

The Wednesday afternoon meeting for mothers was continued during the year when talks on various health subjects were delivered by the Health Visitors. Cookery demonstrations and instruction in needlework and the making of baby garments were also given. The average attendance per session was 19.35.

Treatment.—The arrangements for the treatment of children under school age continued the same as in previous years, also dental attention for expectant and nursing mothers was provided at the School Dental Clinic as formerly.

Ophthalmic Clinic.—Fifteen children were seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeon on 13 occasions. The conditions found were:—

Concomitant convergent strabismus	10
Concomitant divergent strabismus	1
Simple hypermetropia	8
Hypermetropia with astigmatism	2
Congenital ptosis of lids ...	1
Purulent lachrymal sac ...	2

Glasses were prescribed for and obtained by 10 children, also other treatment was carried out where necessary.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—Thirty-four cases of children under school age were on the registers of the clinic at the end of the year. There were 48 attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic and 83 attendances at the After-care Clinic. Two children were admitted to the Manfield Hospital; 1 was discharged during the year and 1 was still undergoing treatment there at the end of the year.

Dental Clinic.—During 1935 there was an all round increase in the number of cases attending for dental treatment—expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children. This advance although small is encouraging.

A note was made in the Report for 1932 regarding the large number of mothers suffering from bleeding and spongy gums. Few cases attending are free from this trouble and from deposits of salivary calculus. This state of affairs could be largely avoided by regular attention to mouth hygiene and by arranging for dental treatment at regular intervals without waiting until driven to the dentist by toothache. By that time the teeth are unsalvageable. Plain food requiring plenty of mastication is an essential to sound clean teeth and a healthy mouth.

While all this is most desirable in the case of adults it is of especial importance in the case of children. In the majority of the mothers attending the clinic much damage has already been done by neglect, but in the case of the children, particularly at the early age at which they may come for treatment, attention to this matter will ensure a sound and efficient dentition.

During the year the Dental Surgeon visited the Ante-natal Clinic, the Brook Street Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the School Lane Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and gave talks to the mothers there impressing on them the care which should be taken of their own and of their children's teeth. Literature on the subject was also distributed on these occasions.

The table below gives particulars of the cases treated.

	Expectant Mothers		Nursing Mothers	Children	Total
	Kettering cases	County cases			
New cases (first attendances)	33	10	12	37	92
Re-attendances ...	73	31	16	47	167
Total attendances ...	106	41	28	84	259
Extractions ...	10	24	19	40	93
Fillings	36	11	7	28	72
Other operations ...	59	12	7	34	112
Local anaesthetics	6	17	12	20	55
General anaesthetics	4	3	3	6	16

Minor Ailment Clinic.—Twenty-two children attended on 291 occasions. The cases treated were, impetigo 6, ear conditions 6, eye conditions 4, circumcisions 3, miscellaneous 3.

Voluntary Assistance and Propaganda.—The members of the Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare carried on during the year their valuable work of helping at the various clinics and at the social events arranged in connection with the maternity and child welfare work. This work has, as in previous years, been of great benefit. The report below has been kindly supplied by Miss F. M. Pollard, M.A., the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Committee.

“ New Year Parties.—As in former years tea parties have been held for the mothers and babies of both centres, and a Fancy Dress Party for mothers only ; all of these were attended by large numbers.

Baby Week.—As 1935 marked the 21st anniversary of the Welfare Centres the chief activities of the Voluntary Committee were in celebration of this in the week beginning September 7th. As on other occasions the week opened with a Pram Parade led by the Salvation Army Band from the Corn Market Hall to the garden of Chesham House, kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. Farr, herself a former Centre mother.

On the Monday evening a meeting for mothers was addressed by Dr. Roger, of Northampton. His helpful lecture on "The Health and Habits of the Toddler" was much appreciated.

On Tuesday afternoon a special film display, partly of an educational character, was given at the Empire Cinema and on Wednesday visits were arranged to the Nursery School.

On Thursday and Friday a small exhibition was arranged at the School Lane Centre. It dealt with the food and clothing of the Toddler, whose welfare has been the special subject on which the National Baby Week Council has concentrated in 1935.

Thursday evening was the occasion of a great 21st Birthday Party at the Central Hall. All Centre mothers, past and present, were invited and over 400 came. One incident in a very memorable evening was a presentation to Mrs. Hepton, the first Centre baby to bring her own baby to the Centre."

In addition to the talks and demonstrations given by the Health Visitors to the Mothers' Class on Wednesday afternoons the following addressed the mothers at the Centres—Miss Haslam, National Milk Publicity Council, 2 talks and 1 demonstration, Miss Macdonald Moral Welfare Worker, 2 talks, Mr. J. P. Finnan, Dental Surgeon, 3 talks.

In February films entitled "Digestion," "Preventing Blindness and Sight Saving," "Food for Thought" (preparation of dried milk) were shown to mothers at a meeting in the Corn Market Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.—The Health Visitors acting as Infant Life Protection Visitors paid 78 visits to the homes of 10 children.

The provisions of the Act are advertised in the local newspapers from time to time. Leaflets setting out the duties of foster parents under the Act are displayed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. A copy of the leaflet is handed to the foster-mother by the Health Visitor on her first visit to the home. At the end of the year the register contained the names of 7 children.

Boarded-out Children.—The Health Visitors, on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council paid 74 re-visits to children boarded-out in the Urban District.

Examination of Employees.—The Medical Officer of Health examined 10 males and 1 female and passed them as fit for employment in the service of the Council. Two males were found to be unfit for Fire Brigade work on account of defective eye-sight.

Public Health Propaganda.—From March, 1934, a poster frame on the London Road side of the wall of the Cattle Market has been used for the exhibition of posters obtained each month from the Central Council for Health Education. Since February, 1935, a second frame situated in Lower Street has been utilised for the same purpose. In these two situations the well designed posters dealing with public health subjects are seen by large numbers of people.

In March the Workers' Educational Association arranged a week-end school on the subject of "Food and Health." Three lectures were given by Mr. T. R. Parsons, M.A., B.Sc.

In May the film "Shall the Children Pay?" was shown for six days at one of the local cinemas.

Talks on health subjects were given, when requested, by members of the staff of the Health Department. In addition the visits of the Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and School Nurses have been the means of imparting instruction in health matters to individual members of the public.



